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Died on 5th April, 1919,  
but his discovery of  
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Will Live For Ever.

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# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843

February 24, 1920, Temperature 55

Rainfall 0.00 inch

Humidity 85.

February 24, 191, Temperature 66

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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1920.

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### HAVAS REVIEW.

PARIS, February 18.  
M. Poincare yesterday fulfilled the last public act of his presidential career. In the morning he presided at an important Cabinet Council at which the progress of the London Conference was discussed. In the afternoon he despatched a special address to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. In his farewell address M. Poincare thanked the Government and Chamber for the unfailing support and assistance they always gave him during the critical period of war. He adds that attacked without provocation France immediately rallied as one grand whole under the will to repel the aggressor. National union was in the heart of the people and spontaneously revealed itself on the day when it became necessary for the country's welfare. And it is not less indispensable to-day than it was yesterday. The peace that has been signed must be made a durable reality. We must obtain assurance of the execution of the engagements Germany has made with us. We must exact from Germany reparation at least of the destructions in our devastated regions. These, among a hundred questions of equal importance, cannot be adjusted by a France disturbed or disunited. The economic and financial task which the Republic has undertaken exacts no less than agreement and harmony in the efforts of all good citizens. United in battle, France has proved herself invincible; united in labours of peace she will in good time by a renewal of laborious activity and merit be once more the admiration of the world. To-day M. Poincare formally receives his successor M. Deschanel at Elysee and leaves the palace for his private residence. The ceremony of inaugurating M. Deschanel will take place in the presence of the Presidents of the Chambers and M. Millerand. This morning M. Millerand formally tendered his resignation but M. Deschanel invited the Millerand Cabinet to remain in office.

### THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

LONDON, February 18.  
The army estimates for 1920-21 amount to \$125,000,000, whereof \$55,000,000 is the permanent charge for the provision of the same establishment as in 1914-15, \$29,500,000 for war liquidation charges, and \$40,500,000 for provisioning the occupied territories. The maximum personnel provided is 525,000, which is expected to fall in the course of the financial year to 280,000, including colonial, native and Indian troops serving outside India.

### ROME-TOKYO FLIGHT.

SALONIKA, February 15.  
Two aeroplanes piloted by Lieutenants Ferrarin and Masier, competing in the Rome-Tokyo flight have arrived from Rome after a non stop flight. They are leaving for Adalia on February 17.

### PEACE IN THE EAST.

VLADIVOSTOCK, Feb. 18.  
Negotiations between Colonel Krakovetzky, Commander-in-Chief of the Zestvo army and Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese representative has resulted in a telegram being sent to the General or Japanese Commander who is up country, asking him to discontinue the despatch of further Japanese troops from Vladivostok westwards. This is regarded locally as evidence of the most sincere desire on the part of the Japanese not to come in conflict with the Russians and to maintain peace in the Far East. The Czechs have concluded an armistice with the Bolsheviks in the Katsnk region.

### MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ltd., Manchester, report on Jan. 14:  
During the past week prices of the raw material have fluctuated considerably. Egyptian cotton has again been the outstanding feature so far as phenomenal advances are concerned. Prices of American are not greatly changed as a result of the week's trading, but a noticeable feature is the continued accession of strength in the more distant positions. Cotton fluctuations it must be admitted however, are not of very material importance these days except in so far as advances gain very considerably in passing on to the finished article. This, however, cannot remain so indefinitely and influences which affect raw material quotations at New York are certainly of much interest as they must sooner or later prove very decisive in both yarn and cloth prices. Of these it is well to note the nervousness and strongly bearish feeling which was caused through rumours of internal troubles in Germany; the scarcer money situation and its effect on the large speculative element; and also the rumours of a much larger acreage for the next crop. The demand for yarn and cloth, although continued on a large scale is not so heavy nor of so general a character as recent weeks. Turn-over also is not so extensive and the restriction of this is again accounted for by the refusal of sellers on this side to book for very distant delivery even though many buyers are prepared to go ahead. It certainly gets more and more difficult to appreciate the situation justly in the present stress of business, but there can be no doubt that as orders are booked for more remote deliveries, the outlook also becomes very much more obscure and the wisdom of buying goods for November-December, which is now generally required, deserves very serious consideration, for present values would seem to hold a very great deal of risk. Here the more conservative element is all in favour of a respite from the recent buying pressure and it would certainly appear that this would be all to the benefit of both buyers and sellers, especially in the

### FASHION THIEVES.

"A new dress design sometimes costs me two or three hundred pounds. Can you wonder that I jealously guard it until it is placed on the market?"  
Thus the manager of a well-known West-end firm to the *7-11* man, after bitterly complaining of the tricks of fashion thieves.  
"Any person caught sketching or securing photographs of fashion models will be taken into custody and the pictures confiscated. I remember," my informant went on to say, "M. Lepine, the Prefect of the Police in Paris, issuing this order, something like that will have to be done here if we are to be protected."  
It is not an easy matter, however, to guard against the flitting of ideas in the dressmaking world. By various subterfuges new designs are sometimes stolen and placed on the market before they are even shown in the windows of the firm which created them. Admission to show-rooms is only by invitation, and the greatest care is taken that only known clients are admitted.  
But so keen are the eye pirates to gain admission to the preliminary shows that a well-known society woman was once offered £500 for her invitation card to a private show at a famous dressmaker's salon.  
Tempting offers have been made to other women, mannequins and show-room employees, to betray the secrets of the latest creations. The boom in fashions has resulted in London being invaded by young men and women from the Continent, presumably to learn their business. They really set out as spies, however, and regularly forward to their employers abroad any new designs they may be able to secure or copy.  
former, in helping to make the position more clear. Against this, however, there still remains a considerable weight of opinion with the greatest optimism, as far as present prices are concerned, and it is this which continues to force prices upward from day to day.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### A BOLSHIEVIK REVERSE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.  
A War Office communique says that the Bolsheviks attacked on a 150 mile front between Lake Marich and the Sea of Azov, but did not progress in the eastern sector. They crossed the Marich west of the Taurisinsk-Ekaterinodar railway, but were repulsed with heavy losses on the lower Marich. Numbers retreating were drowned in one of the lakes owing to the ice breaking. The volunteers have almost cleared the southern bank of the Don, prisoner a thousand and capturing munitions.

### U.S. CONGRESS AND THE LEAGUE.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS (Missouri), Feb. 15.  
The Democrat Milligan defeated the Republican Frost at the Congressional election. The main issue was the League of Nations.

### ADRIATIC PROBLEM.

MILAN, February 18th.  
President Wilson's intervention caused an excitement at Fiume which is organizing a National Army and calling out the various classes liable to military service for the defence of the city. Zara is also agitating, and proclaiming its resolution to be annexed to Italy despite President Wilson's veto.  
There is little repercussion of these movements in Italy where the situation is viewed calmly, as it is firmly believed that Signor Nitti will return this time with a definite solution of the Adriatic problem.

### 'ALLIES' REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

LONDON, February 19th.  
A paragraph in the *Times* says it transpires that, while the form and the wording of the Allies' reply to President Wilson has been greatly softened, the Note remains clumsy and unfortunate, despite the efforts of Viscount Grey and others.  
The Note contains a dialectical analysis of American arguments and seeks to destroy them. It states that, though England and France gladly adhered to the considerations of the December memorandum, the immediate parties in the Adriatic dispute were not willing to entertain them. Consequently the reply enquires by what means President Wilson proposes putting those considerations into effect.  
The *Times* Washington correspondent states that President Wilson's Note to the Allies promises to have an unfavourable reaction on the Peace Treaty which, if ratified at all, will be with reservations.

### EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION.

LONDON, February 19th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. G. Butler, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government would consider the resolutions adopted by the Empire Movement Committee: firstly, in favour of suggesting to the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and the Dominions that they advise His Majesty to appeal to his peoples to hold public religious services on Empire Day according to their respective faiths; secondly, expressing the opinion that the time has come to use the Imperial Flag bearing the Union Jack, with symbols representing the Dominions, the Crown Colonies and India which may be down at all places of worship and public buildings throughout the Empire as a token of thanksgiving to God for the preservation of the Empire.  
Mr. Lloyd George added that he was inclined to think having regard to the way in which the Empire chose the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice for thanksgiving and in view of the impressiveness of that occasion, that it might be preferable that similar action may henceforth be taken at that anniversary.

### GERMANY'S MILITARY FORCES.

LONDON, February 19th.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. Hall, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that, according to War Office information, Germany's military forces at present only sufficed to maintain internal order.

### SALE OF EX-GERMAN SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.  
The Supreme Court of Columbia has granted a temporary injunction restraining the Shipping Board from selling the ex-German liners.

### KAMCHATKA EXPEDITION.

STOCKHOLM, February 15th.  
A Swedish Expedition is starting tomorrow for Kamchatka with the object of making scientific researches. It is expected to arrive at its destination in May and conclude its work by Christmas 1922.

### FOREIGN OFFICERS ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, February 15th.  
President Wilson has revoked the war emergency regulation permitting foreign ship officers to hold licenses in American vessels except in the case of such as are willing to sign a declaration of their intention of naturalization.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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## C. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, February 26, 1920, commencing at 11 a.m. No. 154, Wanchai Road.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture, (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Also One Cottage Piano in good condition. Can view from Wednesday, the 25th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEMBERS are reminded that entries CLOSE on the 25th February.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1919.

The Register of Shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th February, to SATURDAY, 28th February, 1920, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager  
Hongkong, February 10, 1920.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above named Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1920, to SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, 1920, both days inclusive. Dated this 16th day of February, 1920.

By Order of the Board,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Secretaries.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5%.

Price of issue Frs. 100.

Redeemable at Frs. 150 in 6 years or half yearly drawings, the first payable on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

Drawings to take place on the 10th of March and the 10th of September of each year.

1st drawing on the 10th of September, 1920. 1st coupon of Frs. 3.50 to be paid on the 1st of November, 1920.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 10th of March next by the:

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,  
L. BERINDOAGNE,  
Manager.

NEW FRENCH LOAN 5 PER CENT 1920.

Under the Guarantee of the French Republic.

THE LOCAL BRANCH of the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE will receive subscriptions for the New French Loan 5% 1920 from the 19th instant to the 10th of March next.

The Loan is free of income tax and redeemable in 80 years at 150% by half yearly drawings, the interest coupons being payable on 1st May and 1st November of each year.

Fully paid subscriptions at par. Partly paid subscriptions at 101 per cent purporting:

Fr. 25.—when subscribing,  
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of April,  
Fr. 25.—on the 16th of July,  
Fr. 25.—on the 1st of August, 1920.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 16, 1920.

## MUMEYA.

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality.

No. 64, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. 154.

## INTIMATIONS.

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE AILMENTS.

When there are diseases prevalent in the season, it is the most dangerous to infants and so Great Care must be taken in feeding them with proper food otherwise they would give their mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid the trouble is to feed them with LACTOGEN which resembles human milk. It is easily digested and promotes healthy appetite. It keeps the infants thriving and free from all infantile ailments.



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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China,  
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Dealers in Philatelic Goods,  
Garden Seeds, Toys, etc.,  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

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OHEERY &amp; CO.,

52, QUEEN STREET,  
Japans & Hongkong Shoes  
Telephone No. 491.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1916.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

For the treatment of all diseases of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, etc., and for the relief of all itching and burning sensations.

For the treatment of all diseases of the throat, such as tonsillitis, etc., and for the relief of all sore throat and difficulty of swallowing.

For the treatment of all diseases of the lungs, such as bronchitis, etc., and for the relief of all cough and difficulty of breathing.

For the treatment of all diseases of the stomach, such as indigestion, etc., and for the relief of all heartburn and acidity.

For the treatment of all diseases of the bowels, such as constipation, etc., and for the relief of all diarrhoea and dysentery.

For the treatment of all diseases of the urinary system, such as cystitis, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of urination.

For the treatment of all diseases of the reproductive system, such as gonorrhoea, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of intercourse.

For the treatment of all diseases of the nervous system, such as neuritis, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of movement.

For the treatment of all diseases of the circulatory system, such as arteriosclerosis, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of circulation.

For the treatment of all diseases of the respiratory system, such as asthma, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of breathing.

For the treatment of all diseases of the digestive system, such as gastritis, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of digestion.

For the treatment of all diseases of the excretory system, such as nephritis, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of excretion.

For the treatment of all diseases of the integumentary system, such as dermatitis, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of skin.

For the treatment of all diseases of the musculoskeletal system, such as myositis, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of movement.

For the treatment of all diseases of the endocrine system, such as diabetes, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of metabolism.

For the treatment of all diseases of the immune system, such as leukaemia, etc., and for the relief of all pain and difficulty of immunity.

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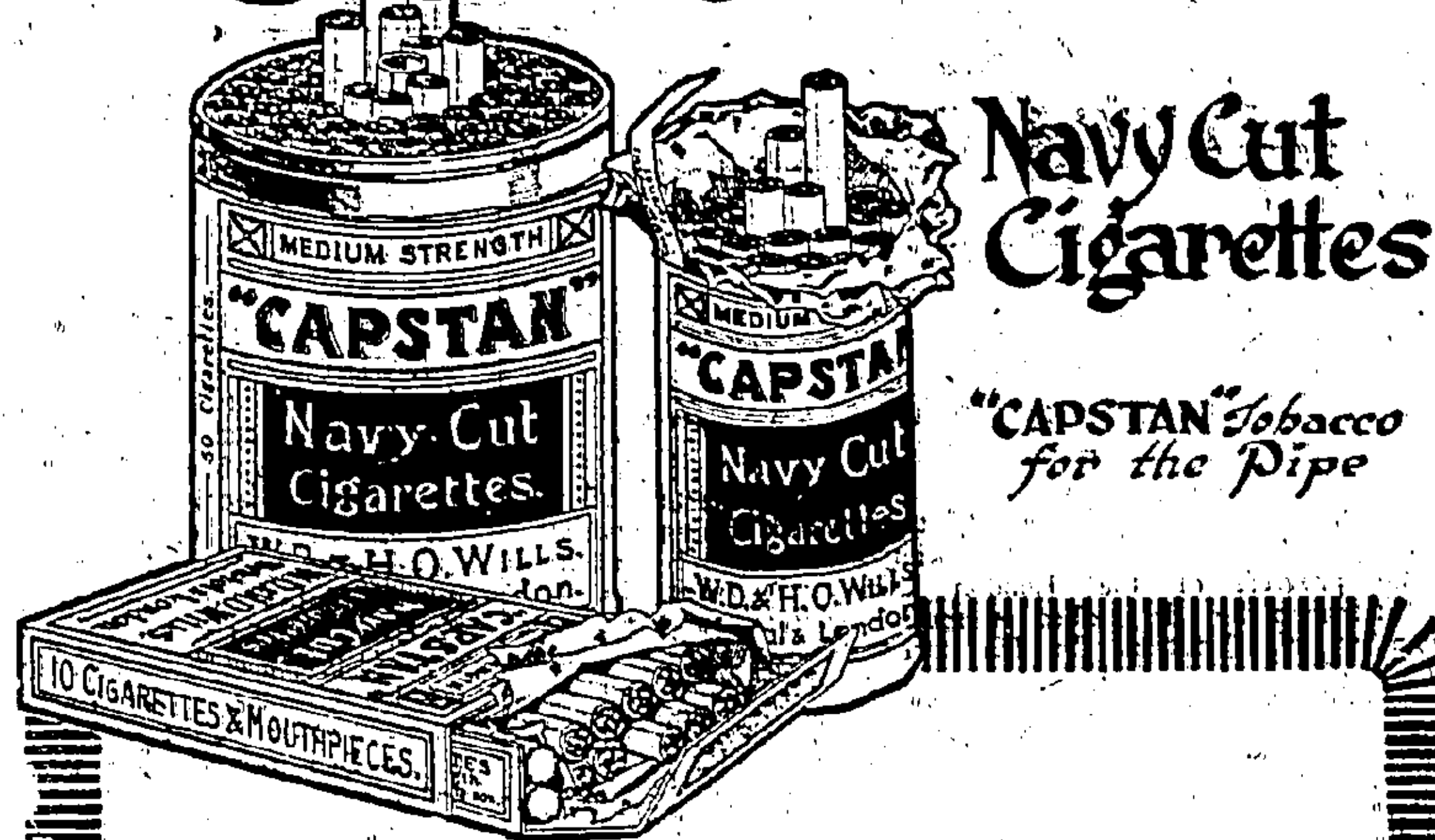
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## SERVICE BADGES AND RIBBONS.

The soldier and the sailor love colour. They are not concerned with aesthetic tints or sunset effects, but as men of a simple life and a practical calling they love the primary colours for their significance; they make of them a language. The pacifist may deride the elemental brilliance of the dress uniform and the regimental colours: the soldier sees reflected in them the glory of great exploits and historic actions. The signals flown from the flagships speak to the sailor with a directness and a relish born of the wind and the sky, free from verbiage and the entangling perversities of print.

And what a language the fighting services have made for themselves in the Great War! They have a symbol in gold braid, bright silk, cloth, or metal for everything that they wish to make known. Some of them have been the possession of the Army and the Navy from the days before the war, but many more have been created by this uprising of the vital contending forces which the past five years have witnessed. The gold lace of the naval officer, the chevrons and the anchors of the non-commissioned ranks, the batons, crowns, and stars of the Army officer, the gold chevrons of the sergeant, and the similar tokens adopted by the Air Force spell out the varying degrees of rank; ribbons barred with colour proclaim the campaign in which each man has fought, and distinguish him as the winner of a cross or medal for gallantry; red, blue, gold, and silver chevrons tell the number of years he has served abroad in the Great War; thin bars of gold speak of his honourable wounds. A host of other signs there are to be read—the crest and badges of his regiment; the strips of colour to denote his battalion or the division with which he fought; symbols showing his special duties, torpedoes and flags, axes and rifles, the red cross for the stretcher bearer, a red T for the tunneller, or mining engineer, green and black stripes for the anti-gas officer, wheels for the cyclist. Was there ever such a vocabulary of signs, writ in colour, known and loved by an Army that for once could be said to embrace the whole nation, so few were they who either themselves or by their fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers, did not share in the fortunes of the great muster for England's defence.

And now when peace and victory are won and the strong man lays by his arms and the disabled puts off the uniform that showed his honour, the soldier feels a keen regret in parting

with all the signs and symbols that meant so much to him. As civilians each man is distinguishable from his fellow; the part he played, the job he set his hand to, the regiment that was his pride, each symbol has departed, and life is infinitely the poorer for the loss.

But is it necessary, after all, to set aside these things? A just insinuation in the English character refuses to display these signs in civilian dress, but there is another and a finer way. In the Middle Ages, when badges and symbols were in common use, men found a delightful means of recording and preserving them. The man who wore his device upon his service dress—his coat-armour—also wished to perpetuate the same. In battle and in tourney he showed it on his shield, his helmet, and his standard, and every fight that saw, let us say, the three chevrons of Sir Walter de Manny, endeared the device to himself and his friends. So the King's Herald and the Marshals of the Tourney invented a system by which these personal marks should have proper recognition and be handed down from generation to generation as family insignia. And this system, with the simple rules that first governed it, grew into the wonderful thing we call heraldry, which has proved one of the most brilliant and joyous motives of decoration in medieval and renaissance art.

Badges and symbols, born of war, made the first heraldry, and from it all the family cognisances of Europe have sprung. But with the decline of the arts, heraldry also declined, and as the year of its nascent vigour faded in the distance, its value became gradually narrowed down to the display of the alliances of limited number of families. What, one would like to know, would the heralds of the Thirteenth Century have done in the presence of all the inviting badges used by the fighting men of the Great War? Is not the opportunity now even a greater one than that of their day, and the heraldry that was born of war, has it not already been reborn before our eyes? To let this ample material go were to cast away the very elements of art. There is need for a method which will perpetuate each man's service in an eloquent, direct, and beautiful form. And granted the possibility, who would deny to our soldiers and sailors the privilege of bearing their war insignia on an escutcheon of honour?

Let us experiment with a few such shields. We will colour one of them first with the blue, black, and white ribbons, and another shield can be divided vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, the upper, or the left-hand

portion being given to the first decoration, be it the Mons Star, the D.S.O., or D.S.M., the Military Cross or Military Medal, the Territorial Decoration, and so on. The indefinite outline of the colours of the 1914 and 1915 star can be represented by wavy lines dividing the red, white, and blue. A large number of decorations can be arranged by putting the principal one on the left and dividing the right-hand side into as many "quarterings" as there are ribbons. In this way a brilliant heraldic background can be produced, telling faithfully each man's military history. A step further, and on the coloured shield we can place the wound stripes as thin bars of gold right across the upper part of the shield giving them the place of honour.

Rank can be marked by its appropriate charges. The naval officer can place his bars of gold lace across the parti-coloured field on a broad blue horizontal strip (the "fess"). The petty officers' badges, either in red or gold, according to convenience, can be charged on appropriate parts of the shield or on a diagonal blue strip (the "bend"). The Army badges can likewise be distributed over the field, the gold stars and crowns being placed on the patches of colour. The sergeant's chevrons and the private's various badges can be effectively shown in the same way, or they can be placed on a khaki "bend" dividing the colours of the ribbons by a diagonal partition of the shield. The Air Force badges follow those of the Navy, with the addition of the wings of the pilot and the observer, which give a delightful turn to the design. Add to these the service chevrons, which (with the exception of naval officers) can most readily be shown on the General Service ribbon, and we have our complete material, heraldic in every detail. If we take care to follow as far as possible the old heraldic rule of colour on metal and vice versa, where the metals are yellow (gold) and white (silver), we shall be surprised at the number of beautiful combinations that can be made. The rule does not apply to parti-coloured grounds, but in every design boldness of outline and simplicity of arrangement should be the chief aim, and a selection of ribbons should be made where the number is too great for clear definition.—W. H. GONNET, F.S.A.

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Source of apparently "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the well known "French Method." NOTHING EQUALS THIS SIMPLE REMEDY. Price 4s per Box. Enquiries Free.  
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OPERATING:—

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Bath and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
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Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
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Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

Our SUPPER Speciality:

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AND CONFERENCE



CHOCOLATES  
Plain Swiss Vanilla Chocolate  
Home-Made Assorted Chocolate  
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Caramel "Bars"  
Assorted Confectionery  
Imported Cream—25c per lb.  
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50c per lb.

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the late SIEN TING.

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TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation Free.

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## PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

ON

WEDNESDAY,

February 25, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at

No. 4, Canton Road, Kowloon.

THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

therein contained.

As follows:—

Handsome carved Cherrywood Hall-stand, Cabinets, Desk, Chairs, etc., large

Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, carpets and rugs, etc., etc., Furniture

Teak Dining Room Furniture, Electro-plate and Metal, Tapestries and Plated Ware,

Stained Teak Bed Room Suite good as new large and small Teakwood

Bedsteads made by Powell, Campbell, wood Wardrobes, Chest-of-drawers, etc.,

Painty and Kitchen Utensils.

Also

Piano by Collard & Collard practically new, Victrola and Records, Electric

Lights and Fan, Curtain Poles, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 18, 1920.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

THURSDAY,

February 26, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at

No. 414, Nathan Road, First Floor,

"above Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd."

BUNDOY

Valuable Household Furniture,

etc., etc.,

therein contained.

Consisting of:—

Dining Table and Chairs, Teakwood

dinner waggons, Overmantels "with

hvelled mirrors" Carpets, Crockery

Glassware, etc., etc.

Teakwood Double Bed, one pair

Teakwood single Wardrobes, Chest of

Drawers, Bureau & Dressing Table,

etc., etc.

Two Sofas & pair of Arm Chairs,

Bookcase, Hall-stand, etc., etc.

Also

Victrola & Record Cabinet.

And

Enamelled Bath in perfect condition.

Catalogues will be issued.

On view from morning of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 23, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON

THURSDAY,

February 26, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at

The Government Quarters, No. 5,

Wong Nai Chung Road,

SUNDAY

Valuable Household Furniture,

etc., etc.,

therein contained.

Consisting of:—

Teakwood Sideboard, Extension

dining Table & Chairs, Bookcase &

Desk, comb, Axminster Carpets &

Rugs, Sofa & Arm Chairs, Pictures &

Engravings, Crockery & Glassware,

including one Dinner Service,

etc., etc.

Teakwood Wardrobe, Dressing Table &

Toilet Set, White Metal double Bed,

circular Mosquito Net,

etc., etc.

Teakwood Ice Chest, Meat Safe,

Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.

Also

One Piano by Brinsmead & Sons

"recently overhauled" and in good

condition and one Electric 12 inch Fan.

Catalogue will be issued.

On view from morning of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 23, 1920.

## MEE CHEUNG

HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

100 Hesse Street. Tel. 1013.

Portrait taken in any

style desired.

Photographic Supplies of

Every description.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. HYDE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction,

ON

FRIDAY,

the 27th February, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at

No. 5, Torres Buildings, Kimberly

Road, Kowloon.

THE WHOLE OF THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

Fittings, etc., etc.,

therein contained.

comprising:—

Teakwood Hall Furniture, Black-

wood Tables and Stands, Axminster

Hall and Stair Carpets, Drawing

Room Suite by Lane, Crawford &

Co., Brussels Carpet practically new

(about 19 by 15), Blackwood

Cabinets, Stands and Table, Pictures,

and Engravings, a number of lots of

Chinese Porcelains, etc., comprising

Bine and white, 5-coloured, Pekinese,

Cloisonne and Brass Ware, Crockery,

etc., Solid Brass Fender and Fire

Brass, Furnished Dining Room

Suite with Silver Cabinet in good

condition. Electro-plate, Sundry

Cutlery, Glass and Crockery, etc.

Bed Room Suite (Furnish Teak),

Solid Double and Single Bedsteads,

Box Mattresses, large and small

Wardrobes, Linen Press, Washstands,

and Toilet Crockery, Bath Room and

Kitchen Utensils, etc., etc.

Also

Upright Piano by Neumann, Ham-

burg, good tone excellent condition,

Singer Treadle Sewing Machine,

Lady's Bicycle, large Copper Sells,

Electric Fittings and Fans, Pot Plants,

etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Thursday 26th inst.

at 2 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 21, 1920.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

SATURDAY,

February 28, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at

No. 6 Observatory Villas,

Kowloon.

THE

Valuable Household Furniture,

therein contained.

Comprising:—

Hallstand, Blackwood Table and

Stands, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield

Sofa (Lane Crawford make) good as new,

Blackwood Furniture comprising Cab-

inets, Music Stand, Blackwood Or-

ganisms, Oil Paintings, Curious &

Carpets, Rugs and Curtains, Famed

Teak Sideboard, Extension Dining

Table and Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet,

Glass and Crockery Ware, and a

quantity of good Electro Plate, Massive

Brass Bedstead, handsomely carved

Cherrywood Bureau, Wardrobe, Toilet

Tables, Camphorwood Chest-of-drawers,

etc., Enamelled Baths, American Ice

Chest, Sewing Machine, etc.

Also

Electric Fittings and Fans, Piano

made for the Cinema by Collard &

Collard, large American Combination

Safe,

etc., etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from Friday 27th inst. at

3 p.m.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 18, 1920.

G. R.

ON

THURSDAY,

AND

FRIDAY,

the 4th and 5th March, 1920 at

E. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and

at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT

respectively, commencing each

day at 9.30 a.m. with an

interval from 12 noon

to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS

NAVAL STORES, etc.,

Comprising:—

Life Boats (wood and steel), Dingies,

Whalers, Cabcooses, Rice Boilers, Hot

Water Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Ships'

Fittings, Iron Bed Mattresses and Fitt-

ings, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Side-

boards, Ice Chests, Steel Tanks, Pro-

pellors, Vertical Steam Pumps, Life

Rafts, Electric Fans, Telephone, An-

chors, Enamelled Iron Baths, Latrines,

Porcelain Water Closet, Bobby Hatchets,

Wood Ladders, Steel Wire Rope and

Hawsers, Carrels, Bags, Blankets,

Compasses, Electric Cables, Canvas

Hoses, Coir Hawers, Cordage, Paper-

stuffs, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber,

Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun Metal

and Steel, Coal Sacks, Firewood, Waste

Paper, etc., etc.

Lots may be inspected on WEDNES-

DAY, the 3rd March, 1920.

Also Sale of old and Surplus Victual-

ling Stores at Kowloon MONDAY, 8th

March commencing at 9.30 a.m. and

comprising:—

Beds, Blankets and Hammocks, etc.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on

Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

By Appointment Auctioneers to the

Admiralty, etc., etc.

Hongkong, February 27, 1920.

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25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,  
\$1. PREP ID.  
Every additional 5 words 4 Cents.

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TO LET.—A GODOWN at Yau-mai.  
Apply to The Hongkong Land  
Reclamation Ltd.

TO LET.—A SHOP in Nathan Road,  
Kowloon.  
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance  
Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

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FOR SALE.—Several lots of FUR  
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Lamps and Horns

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ALEX. ROSS & CO.

Phone 2487.

25, Des Voeux Road Central.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

SATURDAY,

February 28, 1920, at 10.30 a.m., at

their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des

Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A Quantity of

SHIP'S STORES AND MEDICAL

COMFORTS.

Comprising:—

Tinned Beef, Mutton, Salmon, Milk,

Jam, Marmalade, etc., Preserved Ve-

getables, Peas, Beans, etc., Cocoa, Pickles,

Sauces, Extracts of Beef, Mutton, and

Chicken, Bengara Food,

etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.



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PINTS per case of 8 dozen \$30.  
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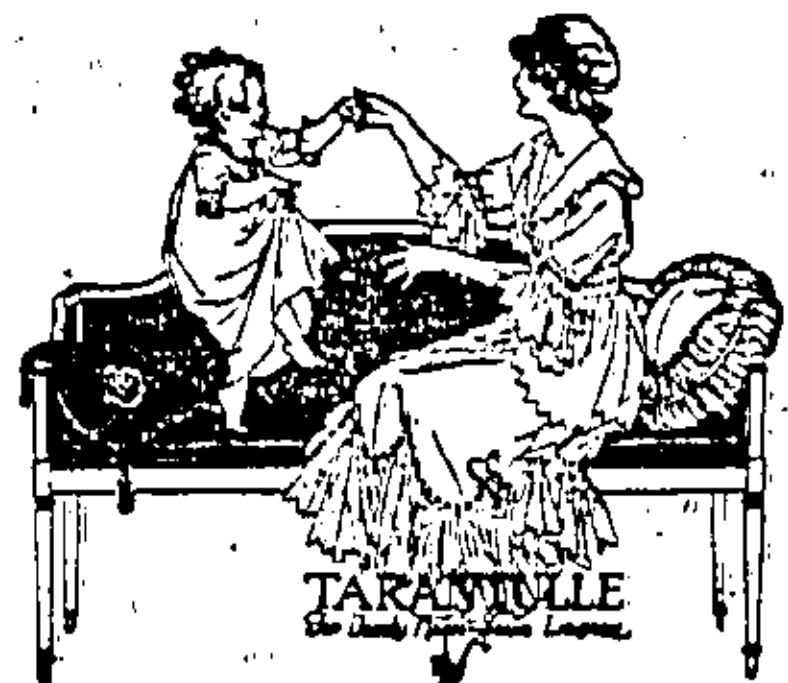
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NEW —  
— STOCKS.



**TARANTULLE**  
for Dainty Home-Sewn  
Lingerie and Baby Wear

## The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1920.

### PRESENT INDICATIONS.

Yesterday the ships in harbour were dressed in honour of the rebellious Englishman who may fairly be described as the world's first successful Bolshevik. George Washington, regardless of the feelings of his family and friends, led up with Red Tape and tyranny, concerned only for justice and fairplay, took a very serious step (which would have made cartons and "patriotic" newspapers rave had it happened yesterday) and "founded" a great nation, the world's present custodian of democratic principles. Present indications are that in fear of more medicine of the same sort, the Americans are developing a little Red Tape and tyranny of their own. But even so they are still in the van of progress, and more enlightened than the European "statesmen" who are at present endangering the valuable understanding established throughout the English speaking world. The telegrams from all over the world are not pleasant reading. We must deprecate alarmist views, and contend with them. After all, the various peoples are merely suffering war psychology, and the schism is natural to five years of crazy chaos. The optimist recognizes that mob psychology may yet turn them all as suddenly and as unanimously in the direction of sobriety and peace. The general disgust of war should have done that, and very nearly did, but the inbred habit of countless generations was too strong for the healthy impulse to prevail. A French psychologist, Gustave Le Bon, whose views are now getting wide publicity in all languages, and whose principles are being taught in French military schools, General Mangin being one of his "disciples," emphasises this well known "sheepishness" or sequaciousness of the human mind. Lancashire's boast, that what Lancashire thinks to-day, England thinks to-morrow, could as fairly be made by any country or any section of people, provided it makes as much noise and attracts as much attention. It is "human nature" to go with a crowd, to join any procession. M. Le Bon points out the psychological influences of the war, how an offensive stimulated armies depressed by deluging by mental contagion. The German mistakes in the realm of psychology were greater than their errors in strategy. Ignorance of British psychology caused them to bring Britain in to defend the treaty regarding Belgium, though she

had not worried about the breach of the treaty regarding Denmark. A gross psychological blunder brought America in, after America was practically welded to neutrality. Overlooking German psychology permitted the German revolution. In armies, the effect of mixing seasoned troops with raw troops has long been recognized. Mention of the battle of Plassey in 1757 is made, by way of example. But the French psychologist does not explain why the majority of unseasoned troops does not infect the minority of trained men. There must be positive and negative poles of psychological magnetism that we have yet to discover and study. We know of the force, but not yet how always to apply it so as to obtain invariable results. If we did, a few great psychologists like Napoleon would rule the world. Crowds are more easily and more powerfully affected emotionally than individuals are. Riots and lynchings and hero worship and great political reversals are brought about in this way: wars are entered upon and won that way. Propaganda, rightly chosen and rightly applied, is more terrible than an army with banners. The cry of "wolf" is more dangerous than the wolf itself. The shout of "fire" has killed people when the fire itself hurt none. Men have blamed the god Pan for this, and called it panic. Bolshevism and anti-Bolshevism are spread by the same methods and means. One mob runs to crucify the Lord, another to praise Him. M. Le Bon, in describing Europe as an immense "laboratory of psychology," has told us nothing new about human nature in the mass. All this was known before. All this is history.

Eccentrics, self-willed, odd people, unconventional and "contrary" folk, the sort we call Bolsheviks in joke, are probably the saving salt of society. They preserve individualism from being drowned in the rush of collective involuntarism. In this sense we may deny that the Gadarene swine were possessed by devils. One pig with a devil in him might have stopped and saved the herd. It is at least a pretty inverted parable, with a thought in it worth pondering. All turns, we suspect, upon the cultivation of the intellect, and the will to think. Men are so mentally lazy, as a rule. Mental fatigue in the average man occurs long before he approaches the stage of physical fatigue. Men tax the endurance of their bodies and enjoy it—as we gather from the adventures so amusingly narrated by our "Adversarian" yesterday. They shrink from racking their brains in the same way. Were it not so, crowd psychology would not be so dreadful. Mob passion would be less easily spread and led. These popular emotions may be fairly defined as

mental epidemics, a disease accompanied by delirium and delusions, for every member of an inspired mob supposes himself in good faith to be following the dictates of his own judgment and will. We hope the French people will remember their history, and not allow M. Le Bon to play like a child with fire. They suffered from mob docility—what we now call "discipline" and "bless." Then they rebelled excessively by means of excessive mob indignation. They have benefited long by the cultivation of intellect and the toleration, nay, the recognition and encouragement of personalities. The war has re-awakened the crowd psychology; they should beware of it and watch it. The British seemed to be encouraging individuality for many years with excellent results. Then the war came, and the demagogues for their own ends revived the old game, preferring human sheep to men. Americans are in the like peril. Present indications throughout the world tempt us to utter the daring remark that we should worship our few eccentrics and treasure them—since any of them may be in a sense a Saviour. The crowd tends to crucify more than to worship, and that is due to the ancient instinct, implanted when Nature was red in tooth and claw, and life itself precarious, the instinct of fear and hatred of the strange, the unusual, the different. If the mob would regard the hypnotists as the menace, and make haste to crucify them, it would best serve its own interests and the elevation of mankind from the beast. "Great" politicians are nearly always hypnotists. The religious people have it right, when they emphasise the need of individual perseverance to "grow in grace." It is so also in the cultivation of the mind. "Over-study" is a myth, and the chief cause of mental fatigue and its special "head-ache" is not exhaustion but stagnation. Mobs do not think. Crowds never cogitate. They imitate, and we get literally the foolish phenomenon of "the blind leading the blind." The more we study the sayings of Jesus the more we realize what a great thinker, what a profound psychologist, He was. Mental energy is not exhausted like physical energy, for its own expenditure is its best food. The trouble is that so few men get to that point where this is apparent. There is a "dead centre," as machinists say, which stops them, and they shrink from the initial fatigue of turning the monster over. Thus they constitute crowds, and the paradox is successfully established that the crowd "psychology" of Gustave Le Bon is not psychology at all, but "sheepology." There is certainly in this article more real thought than the average reader is likely to take pains to assimilate; and that, from the newspaper point of view, makes it a bad article. Newspapers cater for crowds in preference to individuals, for reasons too obvious to need stating. But this article had to be written, and is written. Are you being yourself, or are you one of a crowd? At present crowds are ignoble, though they can and do accomplish things. A crowd of individuals, of thinking individuals, might be slower of achievement, but in the end to what heights might they not attain?

### ADVERSARIA.

THE telephone wires of this colony, if placed end to end, would not reach as far as the swear words that the system has occasioned. No one has a good word for it, these many days. Now, it smokes it an indication of fire, there must be something in this. Yet Manager Sennett writes to the *China Mail* in a tone of virtuous indignation, complaining about The Gossip's mild and general jabs. He has asked for it. Let us now discuss his system, and see if we can honestly apologise for our contributor's remark, and say that the Hongkong Telephone is the most efficient and best managed in the Empire. If we can say that, we will with pleasure. But at present we cannot.

"Criticism," he writes, "such as that referred to above does not assist us in attempting to give good telephone service, and no amount of cursing the Telephone Company will help matters in the least." The facts contradict him. Since the Gossip strayed if the local telephone has, so far as we are concerned, been a pleasure to use. We used it several times yesterday, instead of sending out the clit cooie, on finding that we got prompt, correct, and clear responses. This had not been the case hitherto. It was not a case of lines being out of order, either. The fault was human.

"We might add," he says, "that in view of the *China Mail's* boast of fair treatment for all, we were extremely surprised to note that you had permitted this unfair attack on us." If we had "permitted" every letter to go in that we received about the telephones, we would have had little room for anything else. They have been asking us to "go for" this "monopoly" for a long time,

alleging that its service is unsatisfactory. Others, presumably not aware of that, have complained that they cannot get the phone installed, after waiting a long time.

THE SWITCH PEOPLE. Of human faults at Central, where apparently there is not sufficient supervision. We don't want to do it, because they are presumably young girls and chivalry is our middle name, and the banner under which we walk. We have one witness who always gets the most excellent service from Central. When he rings up, he talks like this: "Central? Oh, good morning. I'm so sorry to trouble you, but would you mind, etc. etc." If all people did that we have no doubt complaints would be fewer, but busy business men have no time for that sort of blarney. On the other hand, we deplore the bad-tempered bounders who use bad language over the 'phone. They are cads, no matter what swells they may think themselves. And since switch operators are human, we cannot expect otherwise than that they will try to get even.

"Unless telephone SUPERVISION subscribers comply with our regulations regarding faults or difficulties with the service (see pages 2 and 4 of Telephone Directory) we cannot guarantee good service." That is fair. We endorse that. The public should do its part, in the public interest. But even if it did, the Manager could give no such guarantee. In one case to which his attention was called, the Manager wrote: "We regret this, although we cannot trace the call as no report was made to the Clerk in Charge at the time." We say that any proper system would be able to trace such a call. The operator must have known. Out of his own mouth, you see, we refute the manager's improper suggestion that our criticism was "unfair." Here's another extract: "The load at Central during the whole of Thursday was abnormally high due to the approach of China New Year, and the operating staff was hard put to it to handle all the calls. We handled nearly 80,000 calls on Thursday as compared with about 65,000, the usual busy day load." Well, didn't the manager know that China New Year was approaching? Couldn't he have managed to prepare for extra pressure? We knew it was coming, and we printed extra papers, and sold 'em. We know to-morrow's coming, and we have some work done already for to-morrow's issue. If he couldn't put extra operators on, that must mean that his plant is inadequate. We don't care what the cause of the trouble is. That's his business. It is the trouble we have to deal with. The telephone is a public service, and it should and could be a lot better than it is. Nothing can alter that.

We hope you have been conferring with other authorities for the drawing up of a great harbour works scheme for Tokyo, involving an expenditure of Y350,000,000. The breakwater would cover 23 miles, and would effectively check tidal waves.

A section of the Russians resident in Shanghai have had the proposal before them for some time of establishing a Russo-Chinese newspaper, to be published partially in Chinese and partially in Russian. For the moment this project has been delayed, but it has not been abandoned.

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The following telegram has today been received at the Danish Consulate from the Danish Minister at Peking:—"Following telegram received from Foreign Office: Plebiscite in first zone Slesvig 75000 Danes and 25000 Germans" unquote that means that Northern Slesvig is now a Danish Province."

In connection with the proposed organization of a university in Amoy, for which \$4,000,000 have been donated by Mr. Chen Kia-keng, a wealthy retired merchant in the Straits, it is now reported that another rich Straits merchant Mr. Wang Yih-chu has given a further sum of \$3,000,000 for the establishment of a medical college in the University.

Cargo shipped per Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents P. & O. S. N. Co., s.s. "Nagoya" on Feb. 18, was:—For London:—84 bales waste silk, 1,431 packages tea, 810 rolls mats, 35 bales raw silk, 1 case fancy bangles, 319 cases chinaware, 1 case joss stick 75 bales canvas, without roots, 250 cases dry ginger, 425 cases canepines, 21 cases blackwoodware, 3 cases silk, 312 packages tops, bottoms, iron hoops and staves, 100 bales tinseling canes, 9 cases silverware, 15 cases personal effects; for Lyons:—40 bales raw silk; for Marseilles:—870 packages tea, 90 bales raw silk, 250 bales waste silk, 574 rolls matting, 50 cases regulas, and many, 4 cases embroidered silk and shoes, 224 bales galangal; 2 cases Port Said;—1 case slippers, 2 cases ivoryware and silk shawls, 1 case glass bangles.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Today's dollar is worth 5s. 7½d.

Mr. R. F. Mattingley has left the Colony by the s.s. "Korea Maru."

An "Asahi" report from Saigon states that Chinese merchants there have resolved to refrain from shipping cargo on Japanese vessels.

Members of the Hongkong Horticultural Society are reminded that entries for the annual show will be closed to-morrow (Wednesday).

Consignees of cargo ex s.s. "Venezuela," are reminded that all cargo remaining undelivered after February 25, will be subject to rent.

Prof. Danenberg has issued invitations for the 6th Annual Pupils' Piano Recital, at the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, on Wednesday, March 10, at 5.30 p.m.

The Spring Meeting of the Hongkong Race Club will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26, 27 and 28, with the off-day on Saturday, May 1.

Entries for the first Open Basket Ball League will be received by Mr. J. L. McPherson, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., up till to-morrow. Play will begin in about a week.

Admiral Waleck, former Governor of Tsingtao, and other German prisoners of war and their families, 650 in number, will leave Kobe on March 1, by the "str. Nankai-maru."

As a precautionary measure against the extension of Bolshevist influence, the Government has decided to renew the censorship of letters and telegrams in the provinces, says the *Peking Daily News*.

Upon discovering that his playmate had been knocked down and killed by an electric train on the line near Kanagawa, a Japanese boy, 16 years of age, threw himself before another oncoming train and was instantly killed.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 21st February were \$18,205, or \$4,603 more than last year. The aggregate receipts for 8 weeks were \$111,679, or \$2,815 less than in the corresponding period of 1919.

As an instance of the prosperous state of Japanese agriculture, it is noted that farmers now frequently "roll into Tokyo" in motor cars, whereas their visits in former days were few and far between and necessarily made in the cheapest possible manner.

Viscount Tajiri, Mayor of Tokyo has been conferring with other authorities for the drawing up of a great harbour works scheme for Tokyo, involving an expenditure of Y350,000,000. The breakwater would cover 23 miles, and would effectively check tidal waves.

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The scores were as follows:—J. Parkes, 500; W. J. Langford 438.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Thirty nine people died of the flu last week. One was a Japanese, one an Indian, and the remainder Chinese.

Notifiable disease last week was four cases of diphtheria, and five of cerebro-spinal fever. Since then there were one case of enteric (British) and one of c.s.

The *China Mail* understands that Lt. Col. Crisp, P. M. O. (A.), leaves for Home next month for good. He will probably be succeeded by Lt. Col. Humphrey, R. A. M. C.

The Swedish Trading Co. Ltd., Agents for The Swedish East Asiatic Steamship Co. Ltd., regular line of steamers between Sweden, India, Straits, China and Japan, have sent us a handsome wall Calendar.

A sixteen-year-old Chinese girl has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to her legs, caused by being knocked down by a motor car owned by the Connaught Garage in Queen's Road yesterday.

A Vladivostok message states that popular opinion favours the Soviet Government and is inclined to resent intervention from any quarter. It is said that a boycott is being organized as a means of hastening the withdrawal of Japanese troops.

The rumour that there was a strike at Kowloon Docks last week does not appear to have had any truth in it. We didn't ask the Dock Company (what was the use?) but we asked several men likely to know, and they said nothing unusual had happened.

Among the passengers leaving by the "Venezuela" is Mr. Pedro Leong Hingkee of Leong Hingkee & Co., Macao and Hongkong, who is going to America and Europe on a business trip. Mr. Hingkee is a Member of the Macao Governing Council and during his absence Mr. Agostinho Leong Hingkee will take his seat.

The Japanese Government is said to have been considering the organization of means for the control of Bolshevism. Three police officers and six assistants will be added to the Home Office for that purpose, and representatives of other Departments of State, including Railways and Customs, are to be appointed to form a Commission.

In advocating the policy of "humouring" China, the *Yomiuri* consistently begins with the following paragraph: China does not want Tsingtao back direct from Japan, but would have it through the League of Nations. This is a vagary that only testifies to the puffed up state of the Chinese mind. That the Chinese should have become so swell-headed is the fault of Japanese diplomacy."

Russian refugees who arrived at Tsuruga in the cruiser "Orel" have been refused a landing. The Japanese authorities decided to supply bread, canned beef, and other foodstuffs, as supplies on board were running short. Only those refugees who desired to go to China, the United States and other countries were permitted to land, and then only provided they had sufficient money to pay travelling expenses.

We are officially requested to say that the ship's medical officer has forbidden Seaman Walters to fight in any contest for the present and that therefore the preliminary contest between Sky Kerrison for the Welterweight Championship of the Colony, which it was hoped might have been arranged before the next tournament, has had to be cancelled. To avoid clashing with other fixtures the next tournament has now been fixed for Friday March the 5th at 9.15 p.m. at the Theatre Royal. It is hoped that the main event will be a Welterweight Contest between Sky Kerrison and Iron Bux.

Mr. Denman Fuller now that he has returned to the Colony after an absence of some months hopes to resume his regular organ recitals shortly. During the past few weeks however, the Cathedral Organ has been strained severely by climatic changes the pneumatic work in particular having suffered extensively, so much so indeed that most of it has had to be taken out for repair and adjustment. This work in such a large instrument is one of considerable length especially as Mr. Denman Fuller has in the main to work single handed. He hopes however, to have sufficiently advanced with the work to be able to announce the date of his first recital of this series in a few days.

DON'T COUGH.

It is absurd to allow a cough to banish on and sap your vitality, when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you. You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### KOWLOON COMMENTS.

(BY THE KOWLOONATIC.)

At a meeting held by Kowloon sportsmen, during the rain on Friday last, it was unanimously agreed that the clerk of the weather is a rotten old spoil-sport and a resolution was passed recommending that his name be added to the Adversarian's list of "M. Gs."

The first of the series of cinema entertainments arranged by Mr. Nightingale, for the pupils of Kowloon British School took place on Saturday, in St. Andrew's Church Hall. The pictures comprised educational subjects interspersed with humorous films. Interesting scenes of the flora of California were shown and also a remarkable film depicting wonderful varieties of goldfish and illustrating the results of Chinese experimenting. The entertainment was somewhat marred by repeated breakdowns of the machine but this will no doubt be remedied by the time the next performance is given.

The entertainment is another instance of the progressive ideas of Mr. Nightingale, the headmaster of Kowloon British School. Such instructive entertainments cannot fail to have a beneficial effect.

It is now characteristic of Mr. Nightingale that no sooner does he get an idea for the welfare of his scholars than he proceeds to put it into practice. In this connection there is now a boxing class attached to the school and a shorthand class is in full swing.

A new "mess" has been started in Kowloon and was duly "christened" in approved style, on Saturday night.

Kowloonites had been waiting anxiously to hear the official explanation of the raising of rents of Humphrey's Buildings. They now know. It is because all houseowners are not wealthy.

At the annual meeting of the Company, last Wednesday, the Chairman said that "legal expenses had been heavier than usual." We are not surprised. The shareholders cannot expect to have their legal matter attended to gratis for ever.

It was not unexpected to see Mr. J. M. Alves with his face to the shareholders this year. For the Chairman, to have to reply to a long string of questions and "waste time" at every annual meeting cannot be tolerated.

However, now the tenants of Humphrey's Buildings know that the shareholders cannot expect more than five and a half per cent. dividend under existing conditions, they will not object to their rents being raised.

The urgent need for a hospital in Kowloon was again emphasised last week, when a patient suffering from pneumonia had to be taken to Hongkong in weather calculated to have the most dangerous results.

The Indian soldiers billeted in Kowloon have gone Marathon mad. Nathan Road, in addition to doing duty as a cricket pitch, a baseball pitch, a skating rink and a general juvenile playground, is now a running track.

A very enjoyable dance was held at the Palace Hotel on Saturday evening last. A large number of guests were present and dancing was indulged in from 9 till midnight. The floor was in good condition and excellent music was provided by the band of the "Korea Maru."

The Spoon Competition arranged by the K.C.C. (golf section) for Friday last, was abandoned at 11.15 a.m. owing to bad weather.

In the Bogey competition, played on Sunday, Mr. D. G. Nicoll secured the honours, two down. Messrs. H. Overy, J. Hyde and G. W. Avenall tied for second place, the play-off in the afternoon resulting in a win for Avenall, two down.

Quite a number of the members of the K.C.C. golf section are due for Home leave. The first to go is Mr. G. Duncan, who leaves on Saturday.

### OUR LOCAL POETS.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE.

Weary of work and worn with care,  
Jaded and tired of strife,  
I war all day in the callous world  
In the battle of life.

She spends her day in the sunshine,  
Dainty, care-free, and gay;  
Flitting from pleasure to pleasure  
And from pleasure to play.

The garments which deck her  
limbs,  
Her gold and gems are 'tween  
By travail and labour of mine,  
Bought with worry and pain.

"My wife," in truth no wife of mine,  
No thought for me is hers;  
She only sees me when she seeks  
Another well-filled purse.

—NONUK.



## CHINESE STUDENTS IN FRANCE.

Mr. Wang Tsing-wei gave a very interesting lecture at the World's Chinese Students' Federation on the subject of "Chinese Students in France."

In part he said:—I think that the present moment is very opportune for Chinese students to study in France so that they may learn from personal observation the strenuous methods being adopted in France in the direction of reconstruction. One instance suffices to illustrate French enthusiasm to keep her wheels of education in motion. A school near Paris was struck by a shell which partially destroyed the school building but the classes were carried on without interruption.

In the last year of the Min Kuo (1912) Mr. Li Yu Ying established the Western Education Thrift Society whose object was to send Chinese students to study in Europe under a thrift system whereby a saving of 50% of the usual expenses is effected. Some critics of Western education for Chinese advocate the merit system by which those university students with the best qualifications are to be sent abroad. While this system has its good points, I observe that it has also three defects:

(a) China has but a few universities and the school for special subjects cover only a small section of the wide range of courses taught in foreign universities. If the acquisition of specialised knowledge is deemed a requisite condition, then many deserving students lacking such knowledge will be deprived of opportunities out of which they could achieve excellent results.

(b) The number of middle school in China today is inadequate for receiving students who have completed their studies in the primary schools while the same condition prevails in universities with regard to the admission of students graduated from the middle schools.

Some people argue that universities are not required until we have done all we should do in the sphere of primary school education. My argument is this: Good universities will pave the way for good middle schools and good middle schools will in turn foster the growth of primary schools. It should be remembered that one of the greatest educational problems to-day is that the supply of qualified teachers is far below the demand. We need plenty of universities and middle schools as well as normal schools and teachers' colleges. To have the right men for teachers in our universities we must send many earnest students to enter the universities abroad.

Let me prove my argument by one illustration. Mr. Chen Chia-ken is a very enthusiastic educational champion in Singapore. He began by establishing a kindergarten and a primary school in his own district. Later on he met with difficulties in getting the teachers he wanted. So he established a middle school and a normal school and now he has set aside \$4 million for the foundation of a university and teachers' college in Amoy. A man like Mr. Chen has true insight of the educational needs of our country.

(c) China, let us remember, has a dense population; she is of a vast area and has an exceptionally long history of an individualistic civilisation. To bring about anything worthy of the name of reconstruction, we must rely on the efforts of a large section of our countrymen to introduce the new civilisation of the world to bring our own up-to-date. A Chinese studying abroad has the best opportunities to learn the principles of reconstruction by reason of his congenial environments. If we have something like 100,000 students abroad, we ought to say "Let us have more."

Having expressed my views in favour of studying abroad without a university diploma, I will now speak of the efforts made by the Western Education Thrift Society to achieve its aims. What I say is based on the results of my investigations.

Before the war it was originally planned that the annual expenditure to be incurred by each student under the thrift plan is to be \$600. In some cases, students arriving in France failed to gain admission into one of the French universities because in some universities the scale of charges exceeds the provision of \$600.00 a year; but these are exceptions to the rule. There were two other causes of disappointment; some of the students did not take with them the full amount of \$600; some others did not follow the regulations of the society.

During the War—Great difficulties were experienced in the beginning of the war on account of the non-arrival of remittances from China. Mr. Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister in Paris, relieved the embarrassments of the students by advancing a total sum of 80,000 francs. The loans will of course be repaid upon the arrival of remittances from China.

After the War—It is true that the cost of living has increased as a result of the war. But to counterbalance this condition comes the exchange of the franc, which makes it possible to obtain as much as 6,000 francs in return for \$600. The students under the thrift system will thus be put on the same financial basis as the students sent to France at government expense. Should the exchange rise within the next two years, which seems unlikely, the cost

## DEFAULTING POLICE ACCOUNTANT.

Chan Pui, the Police accountant who absconded some time ago with \$35,000 belonging to the Police Department and who was arrested in the Colony during the race week, was again before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday.

The Hon. the C.S.P. prosecuted, whilst Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the defence.

Mr. Shenton mentioned the application made by Mr. M. K. Lo at a previous hearing with regard to bail. He said the defendant's friends were willing to raise reasonable bail.

Mr. Wolfe opposed the application in view of the fact that the defalcations amounted to over \$33,000, not including \$12,000 misappropriated from the Police Canteen fund. Mr. Wolfe said the defendant was authorised by his predecessor (the Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer) to collect money for drinks supplied to the members of the Force.

His Worship said the defendant was not entitled to bail. He would remand him in custody.

The defendant offered to help the Police to go through the account books. Mr. Wolfe said he had no objection, but the defendant would have to return to the jail in the evening.

This morning the defendant again appeared before Mr. Wood and in reply to his Worship said the books had not yet been completely examined. He thought he would finish the work by noon. His Worship remanded the case until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

## LADIES MARATHON NEXT?

## WHY NOT?

The Marathon race so excited the representatives of the unfair sex in our colony (writes Bella Sprea) that they also want to have a race. If Japanese ladies can manage to run in kimonos and geta (wooden clogs or pattens) as we know they can, could not we run in bloomers and tennis shoes? Any lady having suggestions to make about the feminine Marathon is invited to bring them to the China Mail.

of living will, in all probability correspondingly decrease.

It is now plain that when we can send a student to France at an annual cost of \$600, the expense is about the same as that incurred in Japan. It is lighter than what is charged at the Hongkong University. General Chan Chiun-ming is sending to France students from a number of districts in Fukien on the ratio of one to three students per district. The Canton Government is also adopting like measures. The results will mean an addition of from 100 to 200 students. If every province will follow this example, the results will certainly be very gratifying.

Reference must here be made to the Industrial-Educational Society. This society is run on a basis different from that of the Thrift Society. Its history is worth being recalled. Mr. Li Yu Ying opened a beancurd factory in France and he employed Chinese labourers, and as they were well paid, they were able to afford the expenditure of their education after working for a time in Mr. Li's concern. In France foreign labourers are allowed to work provided they would agree to two conditions; they must work for wages on a uniform basis and they must answer the call of trade unions to strike. This means to say that only skilled labourer is sure of employment. After working for one or two years, the earnings for wages will be enough to pay for the educational expenses.

Yen Hai-shan, the Civil Governor and Tschun of Shansi, evidently was not correctly informed regarding the principles under which Industrial-Educational Society is operated and he sent to France a batch of labourers some of whom are skilled workmen while others belong to the category of common labourers. Thus the latter found themselves in difficulties of obtaining work on the same wages basis. They have to learn their trades first; and the question naturally arose as to how the educational expenses for these men should be met. The same misunderstanding has been responsible for similar blunders on the part of other workers who only discovered the true situation after landing in France. Now Mr. Li is trying hard to solve the financial problem and is devising means to help these disappointed men to tide over their hardships.

I have been asked to say something about the new university in the South-west. I am sorry that my short stay in the South has prevented me from gathering sufficient information on the project. At first it was simply an idea that was discussed by a few men. General Cher Chiun-ming expressed the opinion that the funds should come out of the Customs surplus. Chief Administrative Councillor, Tschun Chun-hsan, was in favour of this suggestion and appointed Prof. S. C. Chang and myself to make investigations and to submit a full report regarding the plans that should be adopted to place the new university on a basis of high efficiency. I am now seeking the valued advice of educators, and when the project has advanced far enough to warrant the opening of an organisation bureau, this will be done.

## TELEPHONE TALKS.

The Telephone Company seems rather peeved at the notes the China Mail published on Saturday regarding the telephone service of the Colony, so in order to gain some first hand information a representative of this paper has spent a depressing time calling on various people and asking their opinions. He has had to listen to many tales of woe and sometimes subscribers almost got to the use of strong words. The interviewer simply said to each person: You have a telephone. What's your opinion of the service? The answers are given below.

1—Very unsatisfactory. The operators never seem to pay any attention. You call up a number, say 1812, and the operator doesn't say Yes or No. She doesn't repeat the number. You telephone again and ask for the number you previously requested. You wait a few seconds then a Chinese speaks. I call my interpreter and he tells me the number is 1815. That is repeated three or four times. Then again when I am speaking to Kowloon Taikoo it is very indistinct and I can hardly hear. The inattention of the operators is simply scandalous.

2—Yes I have a telephone. Don't think much of the service. If someone rings up and you want to find out the number you can never get it. They need smartening up.

3—The service is rotten. If you are ringing up you often have to wait some minutes before you can get a reply. I sometimes think it would be quicker to send a messenger than to telephone. If you ring up and are put on to a wrong number as sometimes happens, you are not put off. You ring up again and find you are speaking to the same number.

4—Do you want me to use bad language.

5—We have to wait a long time before we are put on to the number. The whole of the people at Taipei want telephones. If anything happened in one bungalow, a robbery or anything like that, the people in the others would know nothing about it. Why can't we get telephones there? The Fanling golfers have a line right through.

6—Cerebro-meningitis and the 'flu are bad, but the Hongkong 'phone is worse.

7—I was once a Christian, but I now have to use the telephone a lot.

8—I suppose there are worse telephone systems in the world than ours, but I don't know. We should have the Automatic.

9—It isn't so bad as they say, but I want a new instrument and cannot get one. Mine must have come off the Ark.

10—What's the use of complaining? It never does any good.

11—I told them they could remove mine. The chit system is quicker.

12—I've got one, but I use it as seldom as I possibly can—only when I am forced to do so.

## FIRE ENQUIRY.

In connection with the enquiry into the circumstances attending the recent fire which broke out in several rice godowns in Kennedy Town, Mr. Crew appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning on behalf of Mr. Davidson, and applied for a week's remand. He explained that the work of clearing the debris had not yet been completed, and it was impossible for Mr. Lammett to make a thorough inspection of the premises until everything had been cleared. He thought the work would be completed in three days.

Mr. Turner who appeared for the South China Commercial Co., in whose godown the fire originated, said he had no special objection to the application for a further remand, but he would like to have the firm's books back, as the absence of them was hampering his clients' business.

Mr. Crew said that according to procedure, his friend could not have the books back until after the enquiry.

His Worship agreed.

Mr. Turner said he had inspected the premises yesterday, and he thought it was ridiculous to expect that the work would be completed in three days. He was of opinion that it would take another week at least to clear all the debris. Insp. Macdonald said two days would be enough. If it wasn't for the Chinese New Year, the work would have been completed by now.

Mr. Crew suggested that if his Worship remanded the case until Monday, the margin would be a safe one.

The case was formally remanded until Saturday.

## SPORTING GUNS CONFISCATED.

Arrested on board a Lam Tao ferry launch yesterday, a Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. Smith, in the instance of Sergt. Pailon, with the unlawful possession of two fowling pieces.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

Mr. A. E. Hall who appeared for the defence, applied for the return of the guns on the understanding that his client would take out licences for them, but his Worship ordered them to be confiscated, subject to the Hon. C.S.P.'s decision.

## USEFUL SAILOR.

## RUNS DOWN THIEF.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese was charged, at the instance of Inspector Kent, with snatching a gold mounted raman bangle and a jade bangle from the wrist of an infant which was tied to the back of an eleven-year-old girl at Praya East, on Saturday afternoon. He pleaded "not guilty."

The little girl said she was walking along Praya East on Saturday afternoon with her infant brother on her back, when she felt someone tugging at the child's wrist. She turned round and grabbed the defendant, but he broke loose and bolted. She called out "thief" and a British sailor gave chase and caught the defendant in Nullah Lane.

A.B. Seaman William Henry Trace, of H.M.S. "Alacrity," said he was returning from the Valley at about 4 p.m., on Saturday, when he heard the girl cry out. He saw the defendant run away, and thinking he had stolen something from the girl, witness gave chase, and after running after the defendant in and out of several streets and lanes off the Praya, the defendant slipped and fell, and witness caught him and handed him to an Indian constable, whom witness had met in the Praya and asked to join in the chase. No bangles were found in the defendant's possession when witness arrested him. He might have dropped them during the chase.

The defendant denied that he had stolen the bangles. He said the sailor was chasing someone else, and upon losing sight of him, he grabbed him (defendant).

In reply to the magistrate, the sailor said he was positive the defendant was the man. At no stage in the chase did he lose sight of the man he was chasing. When the defendant fell, witness was only a few yards behind him.

Inspector Kent said the defendant was a time-expired banished.

His Worship (to the defendant): You have been in jail before?—No. You were in jail last year?—Yes. You have been in jail twice?—No. You were in jail ten years ago before you were banished?—No, I do not remember.

Twelve months' hard labour, twelve strokes with the "cat," and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

His Worship commended the seaman for having given chase to the defendant and affected his arrest, and Inspector Kent promised to communicate what his Worship had said to the man's Commanding Officer.

## STRAITS INCOME TAX.

The Income Tax Ordinance as assented to by the Officer-Administering the Government contains the following scale:—

Not less than \$5,000 but less than \$6,000 2 per cent.

Not less than \$6,000 but less than \$7,200 3 per cent.

Not less than \$7,200 but less than \$8,400 4 per cent.

Not less than \$8,400 but less than \$12,000 5 per cent.

Not less than \$12,000 6 per cent.

## A PRETTY STORY.

"While a young postman was choosing a watch in a local jeweller's shop a lady customer asked whether he had served in the war," says the *Evening Standard*. "He replied that he possessed the Mons Star, and had been badly wounded."

"Will you accept whichever watch you select as a present from me?" she asked.

"With pleasure," came the reply from the surprised P.O. man. He had never previously seen the lady, as he lived in a village some miles away.

A watch was selected—the price was £4 4s.—and the lady next said she would have the recipient's monogram inscribed thereon.

"It was such men as you who saved the women of England," she added.

## A SAVAGE POLE.

## BITES TRAMWAY INSPECTOR.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. N. L. Smith, Joseph Wambur, a Polish seaman, on board the Greek s.s. "Triolos," was charged on four counts (1) being drunk and disorderly in Des Vaux Road, last night, (2) resisting arrest, (3) assaulting an Indian constable, and (4) assaulting Inspector Smirk of the Peak Tramway Co., who went to the constable's assistance. The defendant denied the charges.

Evidence was given to the effect that the defendant engaged a ricksha outside the Hongkong Kinema Theatre at 11.15 p.m., yesterday, and drove along the tram lines towards Wang Chai. When passing Wiseman's Cafe, the defendant banged on the mud guard of the ricksha, and thinking that he wanted to get out, the coolie put down the shafts. The defendant who was intoxicated, got angry, and leaving the ricksha, he proceeded to kick the coolie about. An Indian constable came on the scene and attempted to take charge of the defendant, but the latter struggled and kicked the constable on both shins. The constable stuck to the defendant who knocked his turban off, tore his tunic, and bit his fingers. Finding that it was impossible to tackle the defendant single handed, the Indian blew his whistle, and Inspector Smirk, who was in Wiseman's at the time, went to the Indian's assistance. The defendant assaulted Mr. Smirk also, and bit two fingers of his right hand so severely, that they were almost severed. Finding that it was impossible to get the defendant to come along quietly, Mr. Smirk and the Indian used force, and gave him the severe thumping which he richly deserved. Another Indian came on the scene just then, and between the three of them, they removed the defendant to the Central Station.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$100, or, in default one month's hard labour. The defendant was given time to raise the money.

His Worship highly commended Mr. Smirk on the assistance he had rendered the Police, without which it would have been impossible to arrest the defendant. He said Mr. Smirk's pluck in standing up to a bigger man even after his fingers had been so severely hurt was worthy of great praise.

## THE TSINGTAU AGITATION.

## THE DEM'ND FOR EVERYTHING.

The Japanese Residents' Association at Tsingtau has addressed the following communication to the newspaper offices and chambers of commerce in Japan:—

"According to rumour, the Japanese Government decided, at a Cabinet Council, that a common foreign settlement, instead of the exclusively Japanese one, should be established at Tsingtau. We are confident that this rumour is without foundation, but nevertheless the Japanese residents at large are very uneasy at this report. If, at the present momentous juncture, any such weak views should be entertained by the Japanese authorities, a severe blow would certainly be dealt to the fundamental policy of the Japanese Government, to say nothing of the vital interests of the 30,000 residents at Tsingtau being disastrously affected. It is our earnest desire that you will put forth your redoubled efforts for the realisation of the object for which the Japanese residents have been working all the time."

"WALLA WALLA" MOTOR boats are built for your service.

In Shanghai they charged \$2.00 per seat to see

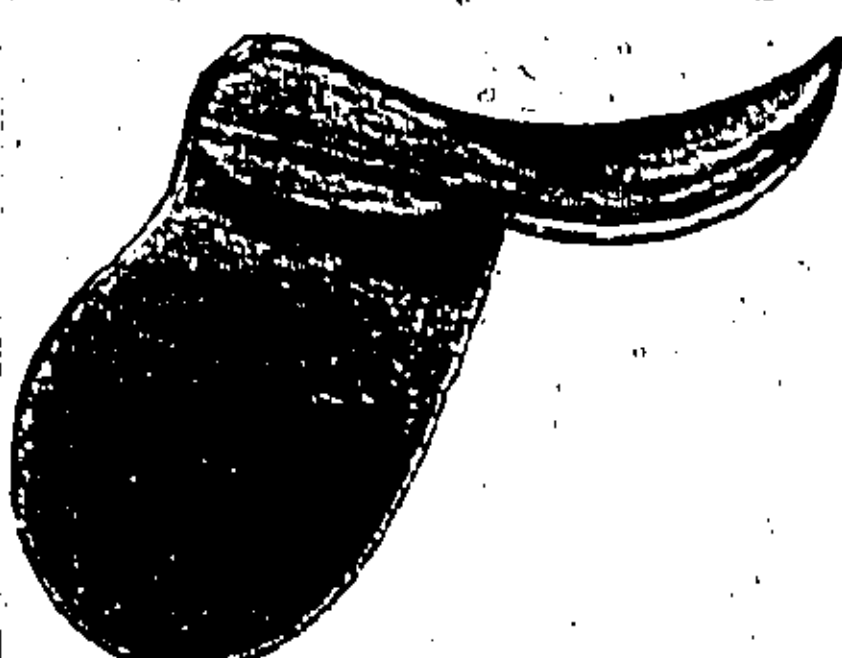
"POLLY OF THE CIRCUS."

It is showing at usual prices at the CORONET.

## NOTICES.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO. ENGLISH SADDLERY

We have just received a delivery of ENGLISH TANNED LEATHER SADDLES.



\$45 & \$50 each.

HEADS & REINS \$7.50 per set.

STIRRUP LEATHERS \$5.50 per pair.

STIRRUP IRONS \$3.50 per pair.

SADDLE CLOTHS \$5.50 each.

BRADDON BITS \$2.25 each.

WHITE GIRTHS \$3.00 per pair.

PELHAM BITS \$3.75 each.

CURRY COMBS 65 cts. each.

BURNISHERS 90 cts. each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

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RECORDS.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC COY. LTD.

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

16, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1386.

## SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

COLE, DODGE AND OLDSMOBILE CARS, FEDERAL TRUCK-FISK TYRES, HARLEY-DAVIDSON MOTORCYCLES, ARROW, BRENNAN, JACOBSEN, MEITZ, RED WING, ROBERTS, & VENN-SEVERIN MARINE ENGINES.

We stock Spare Parts also carry a complete line of Auto-Accessories and Motorboat Fitting.

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Repairs of all descriptions under European supervision. Repainting a specialty.

INQUIRIES AND INSPECTION INVITED.

Call at our Motor Garage No. 7 Russell Street OR Phone 636.

## NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manure. Try it.

Pepsodent Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

## COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central. Telephone No. 1877.

## TANSAN "Choice of all Choice Mineral Waters"

Do you know



That TWO HUNDRED AND ONE of the most eminent physicians of America petitioned Congress a few years ago to admit Tansan free of Custom's charges?

That Tansan has carried off the HIGHEST AWARDS at every Exhibition where it has been shown in competition with most of the best known waters in the world?

That Tansan will counteract the injurious effects of bad whisky?

That the Tansan Spring is open to inspection to any one desirous of seeing this remarkable water issuing from its source?

For particulars apply to

SOLE AGENTS:—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Tel. No. 135. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



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## HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailing:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.  
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON &amp; MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS:—  
To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays at 2 p.m.)  
From Macao daily 2 p.m. (Sundays at 4 p.m.)Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.  
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Tsee, Coor & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

## DODWELL &amp; COMPANY, LTD.

## STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK via Panama Canal.

## S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

Sailing on or about March 23rd.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO

## SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about February 28th.

## BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

## S.S. "PERSIA"

Sailing on or about March 3rd.

## S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about March 25th.

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Regular Services between  
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## FOR JAPAN:

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Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.  
Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to South AFRICAN  
PORTS with trans-shipment at CALCUTTA.In conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINES.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1880). SINGON &amp; CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and  
Port Said.

ATLAS MARU ..... Tuesday, 24th February.

ANDES MARU ..... Middle of March.

CROSBY MARU ..... Middle of April.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through  
Bills of Lading with trans-shipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and  
Cape Town via Singapore.

TACOMA MARU ..... Middle of April.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

SAIGON MARU ..... Sunday, 7th March.

CANGES MARU ..... Middle of April.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly  
service.

SHISEN MARU ..... Thursday, 4th March.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to  
New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

MADRAS MARU ..... Tuesday, 9th March.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Thames via Manila, Keelung,  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

AFRICA MARU ..... Wednesday, 3rd March.

ARABIA MARU ..... Tuesday, 6th April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have  
excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and  
will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the  
Harbour Office.

AMAKUSA MARU ..... Sunday, 29th February.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOSEU MARU ..... Thursday, 26th February.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. TABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

## THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Main Office: 51, Canton Road, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.

Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 3.

Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI ..... Feb. 26, at Noon.  
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE ..... Feb. 27, at 9 a.m.  
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN ..... Feb. 29, at D'light.  
SHANGHAI ..... Mar. 4, at Noon.SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation, amplitudes, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai  
(thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading  
to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,  
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 23



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CROSSKEYS" ..... About February 27.

"WHEATLAND" ..... About March 4.

"KATON" ..... About March 18.

"ENDICOTT" ..... About March 28.

For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"MONTAGUE" ..... About February 25.

"ABERGOS" ..... About March 10.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

## FOR NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON.

## THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

## S.S. "CAPE MAY"

SECOND HALF OF FEBRUARY.

Via PANAMA.

## S.S. "SAGAPORACK"

EARLY MARCH.

Via PANAMA.

## S.S. "HATCHIE"

MIDDLE APRIL.

Via PANAMA.

## S.S. "WESTERN CROSS"

EARLY APRIL.

Via PANAMA.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

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2477 & 2478.

AGENTS

5TH FLOOR  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## FOR NEW ORLEANS.

## THE U. S. SHIPPING BOARD.

## S.S. "ASKAWAKE"

ABOUT MIDDLE MARCH, 1920.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

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TELEPHONES  
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AGENTS

5TH FLOOR  
HOTEL MANSIONS.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers ..... Leave Hongkong.

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 ..... 11th March.

SHINKO MARU ..... 22,000 ..... 1st April.

SHIBERIA MARU ..... 20,000 ..... 1st April (from Yokohama).

\*PERSIA MARU ..... 9,000 ..... 19th April.

KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 ..... 3rd May.

\*From Kobe. \*Omitting call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ABEJO and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers ..... Leave Hongkong:

ANYO MARU ..... 19,500 ..... March 18th.

SHINKO MARU ..... 14,000 ..... May 11th.

KIYO MARU ..... 17,200 ..... July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.,  
and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

## FREIGHT SERVICE

Direct Freight Service to CUBA and NEW ORLEANS, via San Francisco,  
Balboa and the Panama Canal.

Steamers ..... Leave Hongkong:

KOYO MARU ..... last half of February.

CHYO MARU ..... April or May.

For all information as to rates, freight space, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER,

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

## SHIPPING

## C. P. O. S.

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Maji") Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

STEAMERS FROM HONGKONG VANCOUVER

Empress of Russia ..... Mar. 11 Mar. 20

Monteagle ..... Mar. 23 Apr. 17

Empress of Japan ..... Mar. 28 Apr. 19

Empress of Asia ..... Apr. 8 Apr. 26

Empress of Russia ..... May 6 May 24

Empress of Japan ..... May 28 June 16

Empress of Asia ..... June 3 June 21

Monteagle ..... June 4 June 28

Empress of Russia ..... July 1 July 19

Empress of Japan ..... July 20 Aug. 10

Empress of Asia ..... July 29 Aug. 18

Monteagle ..... Aug. 5 Aug. 28

Empress of Russia ..... Aug. 26 Sept. 13

Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 14 Oct. 5

Empress of Asia ..... Sept. 23 Oct. 11

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom:

Empress of Russia ..... 1st Class of Japan

10,000 Tons Reg. Gold 5,000 Tons Reg. Gold

Empress of Asia ..... \$543.00 Montreal Reg. \$486.00

16,000 Tons Reg. 6,183 Tons Reg.

Fares &amp; sailings subject to change without notice.

For Fares and other information please apply to—

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Telephone 702. Cable address: CACANPAC.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
Accommodation First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms  
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

SAILING ..... Capt. A. H. Stewart ..... FRIDAY, 27th February at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

General Manager.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK &amp; Co.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,200 tons)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

March 23rd, 1920. March 2nd, 1920.

AN UNUSUAL HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. E. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, 106 House Street. Tel. 1834.

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

## FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK.

S.S. "LUCERNE" via Suez March 25.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,  
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and  
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

## JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For STEAMER SAIL.

LONDON AND ROTTERDAM ..... "SWAZI" ..... 16th March.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to REISS &amp; Co. Canton.

General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

## "BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. &amp; CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

## SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"ANTHONY" ..... via Suez 1st March.

"CHARLTON HALL" ..... via Panama 20th March.

"JASON" ..... via Suez 10th April.

Hollis Cuba.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG &amp; CANTON. REISS &amp; CO. CANTON.

## FOOD CONTROL IN INDIA.

The Gazette of India recently contained a long report of the foodstuffs commissioner on his operations. In the course of his comments on the Burma rice control he writes: In the ten years ending 1917-18 India's imports of Burma rice never exceeded 1,139,578 tons in any one year, and in the first 10 months of this year shipments of rice from Burma to India exceeded this figure by nearly 600,000 tons. Except a few thousand tons shipped in January, the whole of this quantity was rice supplied under the control scheme, and the saving to India must have been enormous. The price varied, of course, not only according to the quality but according to the ex-hopper controlled prices in Burma, the f.o.b. charges, the rate of freight, and the profit allowed to the importer. It is sufficient to say that in Bombay in July the wholesale controlled prices of the different qualities of Burma rice varied from Rs. 6.4 per bag of 105 lbs. for the lowest quality of broken to Rs. 13.15 per bag for long grain special, the most expensive quality of boiled rice. The controlled price for small mills specials was Rs. 12.03 per bag of 158 lbs. or Rs. 8 per cwt., and it is interesting to note that, according to information collected by Mr. Bower, this same quality of rice was selling about the same time at Rs. 14 cwt. in Java and Saigon, at Rs. 15 in Siam and at Rs. 18 in Japan. In most cases, moreover, the prices quoted by Mr. Bower were controlled prices.

It has been ascertained from the Government of Ceylon that they had to pay in Bangkok, Hongkong and Singapore prices for rice varying from Rs. 27 to Rs. 37 per bag f.o.b. The f.o.b. prices of the corresponding qualities of Burma rice in Rangoon at the same time varied from Rs. 5.93 to Rs. 10.24 per bag. Mr. Gubbay's controlled ex-hopper price of Rs. 225 per 100 baskets of 7,500 lbs. of big mills specials is equivalent to Rs. 100 a ton, and my revised price of Rs. 385 per 100 baskets represents Rs. 115 per ton. It is generally agreed that if it had not been for the control the price of big mills specials would have risen to Rs. 500 (equivalent to Rs. 150 per ton) or even higher. But even if we make the very conservative assumption that had it not been for the control, the average wholesale price of Burma rice in India would have been Rs. 30 per ton higher, it means that the saving in India by the operation of the price control on the 1,700,000 tons imported amounted to more than five crores of rupees.

An equivalent loss was, of course, caused to Burma, and in Burma the whole scheme of control was fiercely assailed. It was asserted that the Government of India were feeding India at the expense of the Burman cultivator, and it was pointed out that instead of attempting to control the price of wheat in Canada and Australia, the British Government were paying 50 million sterling a year to keep the price of the quarter loaf at home at 8d. I do not think that I need reply at any great length to these criticisms. It is, of course, true that the prosperity of the cultivator in Burma is bound up with the prosperity of the export trade in rice. Indian cultivators had prospered greatly during the war owing to the high prices obtained for their cotton, their wheat, and their oil seeds. The Burman cultivator, on the other hand, had passed through a series of lean years and naturally looked to recouping his losses. Extremely high prices ruled for the rice exported from Siam and Saigon in 1919, and it must have been extremely galling to the Burman to find himself prevented from reaping similar profits. Quite naturally this point of view was strongly pressed in the press and on the platform in Burma. But I do not think that anyone in Burma ever expected that the Government of India or the Local Government would take this line of argument seriously.

(Continued Page 9.)

Relief From Eczema  
In Cures

For skin that is dry, cracked and itchy. Rub with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Follow with a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment. Use these preparations day after day until every-day relief is obtained and prevent such conditions.

Sole Importers, Singapore, Straits Settlements, F. M. S. &amp; Siam, Ltd., 27, Raffles Place, Singapore.

"WALLA WALLA" launched at







## SPECIAL OFFER

English made Heavy Brown Willow Calf Boots.

For strength, durability and comfort these boots cannot be equalled.

\$18.00 per pair. Usual price \$21.00.

**MACKINTOSH**

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

## FREE TRADE VERSUS PROTECTION.

## MALAYA'S FISCAL POLICY.

Commenting on the statement that a committee is to be appointed to consider preferential duties and a protective tariff for Malaya, the *Malay Mail* writes:

Singapore, of course, has always been a free port. And to that fact is often attributed its great prosperity. It is an entrepot or market, a distributing and collecting centre. When Sir Stamford Raffles left Singapore in 1823, the merchants presented a farewell address, in reply to which he said: "It has happily been consistent with the policy of Great Britain, and according with the principles of the East India Company, that Singapore should be established as a free port; that no sinister, no sordid view, no considerations either of political importance or pecuniary advantage should interfere with the broad and liberal principles on which the British interests have been established. Monopoly and exclusive privileges, against which public opinion has long raised its voice, are here unknown, and while the Free Port of Singapore is allowed to continue and prosper, as it hitherto has done, the policy and liberality of the East India Company, by whom the settlement was founded, and under whose protection and control it is still administered, can never be disputed. That Singapore will long and always remain a free port and that no taxes on trade or industry will be established to check its future rise and prosperity, I can have no doubt." Nearly a hundred years later Sir Frank Swettenham wrote that "free trade and facilities for shipping are necessary to the expansion of the Colony, which is essentially a place of business, a market, a port of call, the Clapham Junction of Eastern Seas." The conclusion forced itself upon him that the future of the Straits Settlements depended upon the observance of the principles which had brought it to its then position of prosperity. A further sixteen years have passed—by no means uneventfully. Do the principles, stated by Raffles hold good to-day? Or are they obsolete? It will be for the Committee to decide.

The Federated Malay States stand on a different footing. Sir Frank in "British Malaya" lays down that the future prosperity of these States depends on the continuance of special sympathy and consideration for the Malays; even justice for all: a liberal land policy; the encouragement of immigration, especially from Southern India and China; the expenditure of public funds on great and carefully considered works of development and public utility; and, lastly, the maintenance of the high standard of the public service. Administrators are here for the benefit of the people of the country. A distinction might, therefore, be drawn between a preferential tariff designed to protect British goods and, import duties imposed to encourage local industries. Protective measures were invoked on a famous occasion for the benefit of the tin industry. No export duty is at present payable on rubber seed oil. Import duties have hitherto been imposed only for revenue purposes and as war taxes. Shortly such a duty will be imposed to protect the new match-making industry. Recently an export duty was imposed on West African palm oil consigned to the Continent, and there was criticism at Home of this limitation of

## CASTLES IN THE AIR.

## LIGHTHOUSE FOR SALE.

A lighthouse on the Kent coast is for sale as a residence, and I have been wondering, whether anyone would like to buy it for me as a present, writes Mr. Hilgar Wood in one of the Home papers. I should be so good if I lived there.

For think of a home on the Foreland, overlooking the roadstead where the ships of the world go by to London town, and where, on a dark winter's night, you have only to step outside the front door to be in all the whirling splendour of the gale. The best gale I have ever seen up to the present, I had to go all the way to mid-Atlantic to meet, and though it was very fine, one cannot always be off gale-hunting on a liner. But to have it alone, far from other men and home, just the other side of your door! I call that living.

But indeed there are so many places in which one would like to live. There are windows, and so, I suppose, rooms, on top of the Admiralty Arch, overlooking Trafalgar-square. Now, suppose—of course this is only a beautiful dream—but suppose the Admiralty people seeing this article, offered me a flat up there!

Of course, my den would need proper arranging. I hope there will be two windows, for I shall want a writing table set at one of them, and an armchair at the other. Already I can see myself sitting writing—I should be so industrious, and write such capital things if I could be there—and now and again I would raise my eyes from the manuscript for which the Press meeting of editors and publishers in the Square would be waiting, and I should see the traffic playing war and woe up and down the Strand. "Was there ever such a view for man who likes to sit in comfort and watch his brothers getting on with things?"

But, of course, the ideal home can never be. Geography, among other things, is against it. It stands just beside the sea, for salt water is the only water for a man who wants to swim and sail a boat. But on the other side of the garden is a pleasant river, without too much tide or current, running between wooded banks, because there are times when a punt, with a heap of cushions, is a good thing. All around is every variety of country—hills and woods and open moors, with a golf course, that is reserved entirely for me whenever I say the word, because a fellow who is learning the game does not yearn for admiring crowds.

All that may seem fairly easy, but there are harder conditions to come. For the house must be over a hundred miles from London, so that I may feel right away from streets, and crowds, and yet London must be only ten minutes away by motor-car, in case I want a book, or some more tobacco, or suddenly yearn to drop into Fleet-street at midnight to hear the news of the world white-hot from the wires.

All of which makes it rather difficult for you if you were proposing to present me with an ideal home.

the natives' market for their produce. The encouragement of local industries will benefit the country and, therefore, indirectly, the people inhabiting it. But it will be necessary for the Committee to go thoroughly into the question, and to satisfy themselves as to whether a particular duty will actually benefit local industry.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Sir,—More than a year has elapsed since a public meeting was held at the City Hall under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association calling the attention of the Authorities to the Housing Problem in this Colony.

Since then members of the public have continued to press the matter by letters to the newspapers all of which have supported the movement. The time would now seem to have arrived for those members of the public who have suffered and are suffering difficulty or hardship in obtaining or retaining suitable accommodation, to come together and press their claims to relief on the Government.

It is recognised that many who have suffered and who are suffering in this way may be reluctant to disclose their identities whilst willing to prove by their own actual experiences how acute the present situation has become.

The Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association have, therefore, asked me to invite all members of the public who are affected by the present lack of suitable accommodation to communicate to me any facts and figures which may assist me and the Association in pressing on the Government that something must be done, and that speedily, and also to make suggestions as to the remedies for the present situation.

The names of those who so communicate with me will not be disclosed by me.

What is desired is to collect as many actual instances as possible of people who have been or are unable to obtain the accommodation they need, and of people who have suffered and are suffering through the raising of rents and from the high prices they have to pay for such accommodation as they are able to get.

It is also desired to have precise information as to the districts most affected by the present excess of demand over supply in the case of houses, flats, hotels, and boarding houses.

Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.  
President of the Constitutional Reform Association.  
February, 24th 1920.

## DR. GORE AND A SENSIBLE RELIGION.

Dr. Charles Gore, speaking at Grosvenor Chapel, said:

"We want a good sort of sensible religion. We must remove our slums. You may rebuild your slums, you may have the most admirable distribution of property, but you cannot have a good world unless you get rid of the one thing that spoils life—and that is sin. And there is no other way to get rid of that except by restoring fellowship with God. That is why it is only sanity to look after your own soul. That is why repentance, and prayer, and communion with God, and self-discipline, are the primary necessities of the soul of every single one of us. And you are a fool to neglect it."

"Only, having restored your soul into peace, and having gained the true liberty which Jesus only can give you in His own fellowship, then you have got to go into the world in the belief in the eternal issues of life. And unless the slums are made better, and the opportunities of life improved, and justice really restored, you are not doing your business, and the Church is not bearing its witness." To believe in the eternal issues of life is to make you value the worth of every single human being. It is to make you feel it is worth while to live for mankind with untiring energy, because the smallest beginnings in the soul have eternal issues, and God will bring them to perfection. That it is the outcome of the belief in the eternal issues of life."

## LIST OF PASSENGERS.

## DEPARTURES.

For S.S. Korea Maru.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Avery, Miss A. C. Archibald, Mr. J. B. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bell, Mr. C. E. Brown, Mrs. J. R. Baker, Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Miss M. Beale, Prof. H. A. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Boyman, Miss Benwell, Mrs. Barnicoat, Mr. Blacker, Miss M. C. Bradley, Miss A. J. Burridge, Mr. J. H. Boylan, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Beckerton, Dr. J. N. Bloom, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Boswick, Mr. E. J. Boettcher, Mr. C. Boon, Mr. J. W. Clark, Mrs. Gabor, Miss T. Doolittle, Mr. A. G. Dolige, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Dayton, Mr. W. van Duorn, Miss E. David, Mrs. E. W. Evans, Mr. R. P. Eymann, Mr. O. Edgar, Command. Ellington, Mr. T. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. T. Figueroa, Dr. M. D. Fuller, Miss S. H. Fox, Mr. T. Furuno, Mr. G. R. Fletcher, Mr. Fernandez, Miss E. L. Fried, Mr. T. Gunn, Mr. J. A. Gardner, Miss A. E. Gilbert, Mr. R. L. Gaudin, Mr. and Mrs. Griggs, Miss Gips, Mr. T. Gubbins, Miss P. Heath, Miss D. Herb, Miss M. Hodgson, Miss M. E. Hurlfinger, Mrs. S. E. Hiltick, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hahn, Mr. A. M. Hager, Mr. H. Hansen, Mrs. J. W. Harper, Mr. Harp, Mrs. A. E. Ives, Mr. E. H. Israel, Miss M. B. C. Jagtman, Miss H. James, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Koch, Mr. M. Kassoul, Mrs. K. Kruss, Mr. H. R. Kingsley, Col. M. H. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Lopez, Mr. L. J. Lopez, Mr. O. Lederer, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Lamplin, Mr. G. Matre-son, Mr. Maylew, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Meyer, Mr. H. P. Mathee, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mallouk, Miss M. Muriess, Mr. R. F. Mattingley, Miss S. J. McCann, Mr. F. Morita, Miss S. M. McKenna, Mrs. G. Mrs. J. P. McRae, Mr. C. Munroe, Mr. Wm. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Oster, Mr. K. J. Eaton, Mr. F. Ostaske, Mr. M. Docharsko, Miss Paxson, Mr. D. Palm, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pardee, Miss Pemberton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Quarles van Lifford, Mr. J. Quinn, Mr. S. Quincy, Mr. H. P. Rowe, Mrs. L. C. Reid, Mrs. E. S. Rowland, Mrs. Z. Rickmel, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Rorer, Mr. J. W. Shannon, Mr. J. B. Sutor, Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Somersfeld, Mr. A. C. Steinhilber, Mr. C. R. Sprigg, Mrs. M. Smyth, Mr. J. J. Summers, Mr. D. Steel, Mr. H. Sargeant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Tecker, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. L. Thomas, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thomas, Mr. R. O. B. Thurston, Mr. K. Tachibana, Mr. J. H. Torstala, Miss C. Vincent, Mr. J. G. van Ingen, Mr. I. Vaughan, Major R. F. Woodard, Miss A. Witschi, Mr. and Mrs. Waddell, Miss R. Woodcock, Mr. and Mrs. A. Weinstenberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. B. Walton, and Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Yeaz.

## DEPARTURES.

The s.s. MONTAGNE (Capt. White) sailed for Portland via Manila at 10 a.m. to-day, with 600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. IYO-MARU (Capt. Marazumi) sailed for Singapore and Amoy at noon to-day with 1,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. HARTKOPOL (Capt. Lij) sailed for Amoy at 10 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. CHOFU MARU (Capt. Miyamoto) sailed for Amoy at noon to-day.

The s.s. DEMODICUS (Capt. Evans) sailed for Liverpool via Singapore at noon to-day, with 1,300 tons of general cargo.

## ARRIVALS.

February 24.

The s.s. HUNTBALL, Brit., 5,763 tons, from Tientsin, Capt. Thackray, A. P. Co., Tai Koo, 10 a.m.

The s.s. SUISANG, Brit., 1,775 tons, from Saigon, Capt. Fraser, Wo Fat Sing, 10 a.m.

The s.s. HOIHOW, Brit., 696 tons, from Swatow, Capt. J. Mathias, B. & S., 10 a.m.

The s.s. HANYANG, Brit., 1,207 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. J. R. Owen, B. & S., 10 a.m.

## CLEARANCES.

February 24.

The s.s. NINGCHOW, (Brit.) cleared to-day and will sail for Haiphong at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. YUETSHANG, (Chi.) cleared to-day and will sail for Swatow at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. HANGSANG, (Brit.) cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. YANGTSEKIANG, (Chi.) cleared to-day and will sail for Hoikow at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

## DEPARTURES.

The s.s. LAOMEDON, (Brit.) Capt. Hawney, Agents B. & S., left for London via Singapore to-day.

The s.s. IOHANG, (Brit.) Capt. Do Wolf, Agents B. & S., left for Pukow via Shanghai and Amoy to-day.

## THE ANNUAL APPEAL.

## DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

The history of Dr. Barnardo's Homes is the story of a great Crusade of Love battling against those conditions which create untold suffering and misery to the little children who have no one to care for them.

There are 7,000 such little ones in Dr. Barnardo's Homes to-day, and the very high cost of living makes it hard to keep the Homes going, and to provide for so large a number.

It is earnestly hoped that this appeal will again meet with the same generous response as in past years. Subscriptions should be sent to Mrs. H. E. Pollock, 123, The Peak.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Hon. the Capt. Supr. of Police to sell by Public Auction,

FRIDAY,

February 27, 1920, at 11 a.m., at The Central Police Station, Condemned and Confiscated Goods.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 24, 1920.

## MONDAY,

March 1, 1920, commencing at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, A Collection of Genuine POSTAGE STAMPS,

only perfect specimens consisting of a fine selection of high values of all British Colonies including three cornered Cape, rare Canada, Hongkong, &c., Portuguese Colonies and all countries. On view from Wednesday 25th February, 1920.

Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, February 24, 1920.

## STREUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"COLORADO SPRINGS," having arrived from San Francisco, via ports, on Feb. 24, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or Extra-Bazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on March 2, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clark.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after March 3, 1920, will be subject to sale.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STREUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, February 24, 1920.

## NOTICES.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FISH! FISH!  
FINNAN HADDOCK  
FILLET HADDOCK  
KIPPERS

AND  
SALT SIBERIAN SALMON  
NEW SHIPMENT JUST RECEIVED.  
We now have for sale  
CQULOMMIER CHEESE  
DEVONSHIRE CREAM

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

## GOOD VALUE

## STATIONERY GOODS

## WHITEAWAY'S

## TURNER LINEN STATIONERY

Boxes of Stationery containing 50 Sheets of blue Linen paper with 50 envelopes to match \$1.25 Box.

Turner Linen Memorandum Pads in white or blue. Size 4½ x 7½ inches. 60 cents Pad.

Turner Linen Writing Pads. Full size in white only. Size 9 x 7 inches. \$1.00 Pad.

Turner Linen Envelopes, in blue only. \$1.00 hundred.

The "WAYLOO" Cambrie Writing Pad, containing 100 sheets of fine faint ruled Paper. White only. Excellent Value 90 cts. a Pad.

The "BEATRICE" Pad. 75 sheets of fine linen faced Bank paper. With Blotter. 60 cts. a Pad.

The "RIGHT AWAY" Pad. Large Post Quarto White Wave Paper, ruled faint with Blotting Paper complete. 80 cts. a Pad.

The "GALA TEA" Box of Stationery, containing 80 sheet Cream laid paper with Envelopes to match. \$1.50 Box.

"BANKERS" Indelible Ink Powders. Acid proof Waterproof and fadeproof. Sufficient powder to make a Quart of ink. 90 cts.

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Our runners will meet you on the WESTERN SIDE of Blake Pier. For long trips and hire by the day apply to the Superintendent there. MOK LIN, Managing Director.

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